



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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THE INJURIOUS
GLARE OF THE SUN
BY USING
CROOKES' GLASSES
OBTAINABLE FROM
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,794. 號四十九百七千九萬一第 日三十月拾年酉辛 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1921. 六拜禮 號二十月一拾年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

BOORD & SON

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SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
favorite powder, E. C. and SMOKE-
LESS DIAMOND.

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G. MOUSSON,

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO.

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.00 " " 12.00 p.m. " 15 " "
12.00 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CLAS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CLAS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order—represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Loc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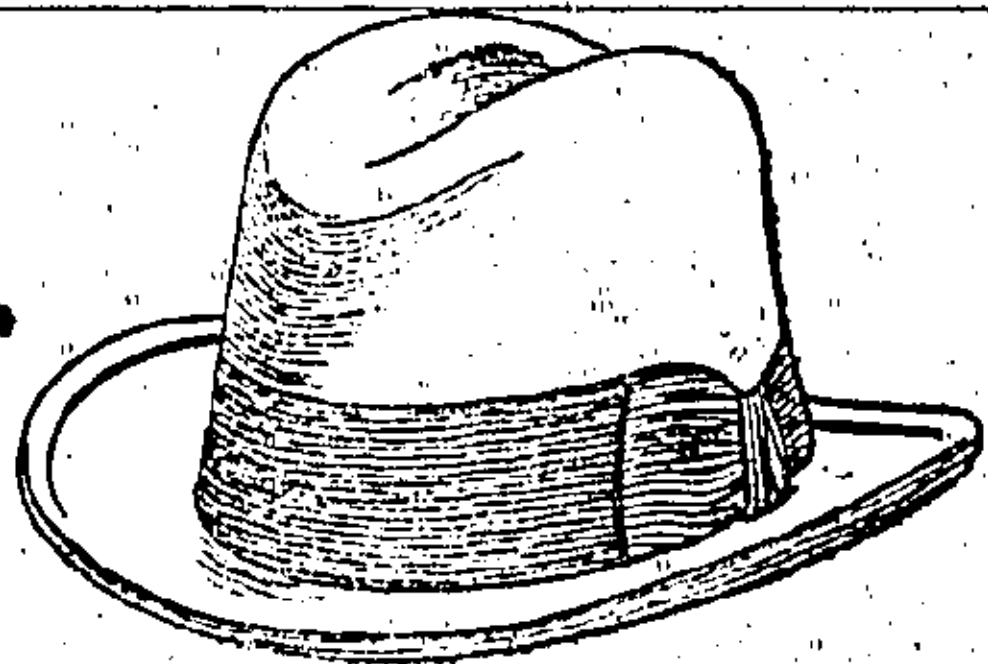
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THE BOUND EDGE SOFT—

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A Hat—extremely popular with well dressed men.
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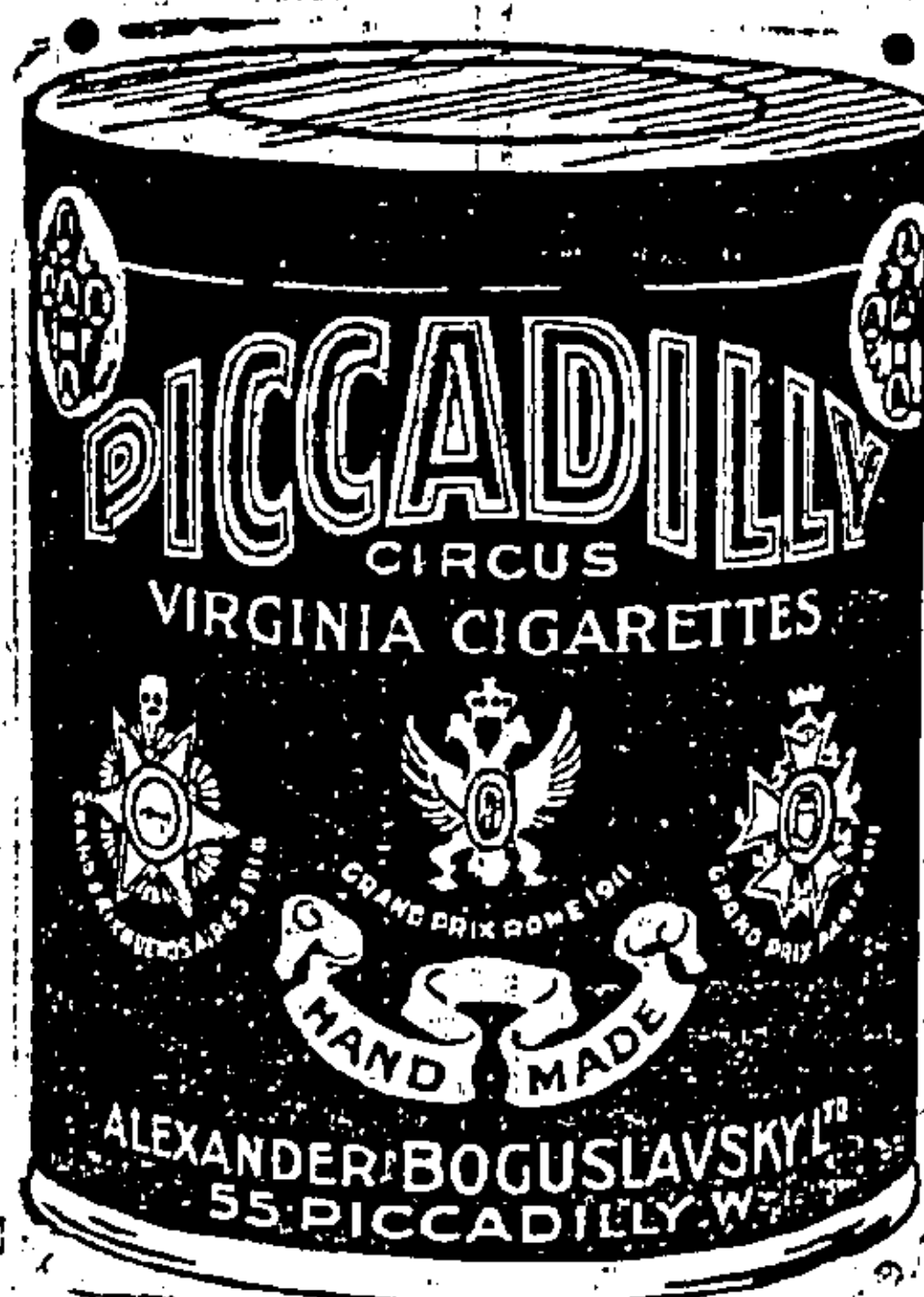
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THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

EDGAR WARWICK

presents the popular

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY

in the great sporting comedy

"THE DOUBLE EVENT"

A SHREWD WOMAN! A DIPLOMATIC MAN! A LUCKY HORSE!

MONDAY

Nov. 14th

Cyril Harcourt's Delightful Comedy

"Compromised"

TUESDAY

Nov. 15th

Three short comedies and a thriller

"Grand Guignol"

WEDNESDAY

Nov. 16th

By General Request, A revival of

"Brown Sugar"

THURSDAY

Nov. 17th

W. Somerset Maugham's Latest Comedy

"The Circle"

FRIDAY

Nov. 18th

The Great Wyndham Theatre success

"The Law Diving"

SATURDAY

Nov. 19th

Farrell performance, The over-popular

"Eliza Comes to Stay"

PLANS AT MOUTRIES.

CORRESPONDENCE

"THE CANTON GOVERNMENT AND THE TREATIES."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I venture again to suggest that you completely misapprehend the meaning and force of the treaties which you attempt to discuss in your issue of the 9th instant. Let me break up the argument into a few numbered statements.

1.—As a sovereign state, China is entitled to impose taxes or duties of whatever kind on imported goods.

2.—Certain treaties, however, restrict her general right so to tax imported goods. But neither the Treaty of Nanking nor the Treaty of Tientsin or any other treaty in force annuls or restricts her specific right to collect a Consumption Tax on goods imported or otherwise. If you deny this, I challenge you to cite chapter and verse.

3.—Let me guard you against a fallacy which trapped even skilled diplomatists from the Treaty of Nanking down to the date of the Mackay Treaty of 1902. You must distinguish between (a) goods at port of entry, (b) goods in transit, and (c) goods at place of destination. All the applicable treaties in force deal with taxation regarding goods at port of entry and goods in transit; none deals with or affects taxation on goods at place of destination.

4.—For instance, the Treaty of Nanking provides, *inter alia*, for the taxation of goods at port of entry in terms of tariff duties; and the Treaty of Tientsin provides for the taxation of goods in transit in terms of a provision commencing "all transit duties by payment of a single charge" to be evidenced by the issue of a Transit Duty Certificate. But the Mackay Treaty was the first and only treaty which sought to deal with taxation of goods at place of destination.

5.—Article VIII of the Mackay Treaty declared that the "Chinese Government, recognising that the system of levying duties and other taxes on goods at the place of production, in transit, and at destination, impedes the free circulation of commodities and injures the interests of trade, hereby undertake to completely discard those means of raising revenue with the limitation mentioned in Section 8." This section provided that "the Chinese Government are at liberty to impose a consumption tax on articles of Chinese origin not intended for export."

6.—This Treaty is now yet in force. Therefore, China is entitled to impose a consumption tax on imported goods—and, as in the present case, on native goods—the same being a tax levied at place of destination.

Here I may assist you to understand an "idea" which your mind finds it difficult to absorb. I stated that the Mackay Treaty recognised China's right to levy a consumption tax on goods brought to a port of destination. I sought to limit it to "articles of Chinese origin not intended for export." On this point, a process of reasoning which evolves the idea that words giving a party to a contract liberty to do a certain thing convey the meaning that such party is to be at liberty to continue doing what he has already done.

If you bear in mind that, as a sovereign state, China is entitled as of inherent right to levy a consumption tax on goods at place of destination and that the Mackay Treaty is the only treaty which has sought to restrict China's right to levy such a tax, it ought no longer to be difficult for any one to read the Mackay Treaty as a British recognition of China's right to continue to levy a consumption tax limited to "articles of Chinese origin not intended for export."

You persist in suggesting that "if China were left at liberty to impose whatever taxes she pleased on purchasers of British goods in China, British trade with this country would be effectively killed. If we were a nation of fools and lunatics, you might be a veracious prophet. But we also know the economics of the goose that lays the golden eggs of trade."

Unless the word "threat" has undergone a recent change of meaning, I fail utterly to understand your reference to "the last part of Mr. Eugene Chen's letter" as a "veiled threat." In your issue of November 4th you declared that "there is little doubt that further suicidal attempts will be made to kill British trade in China by the imposition of new taxes." In a sense of protest, I asked whether it was wise of you to accuse us of compassing the extinction of British trade in China. You now accuse me of making a "veiled threat." May I plead for more seriousness in your polemics?—Yours, etc.,

EUGENE CHEN.

Government House, Canton, November 10th.

THE BRITISH LEGION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—As a member of the Legion, I cannot but feel that "Ypres" has voiced exactly my sentiments in the latter half of his letter which appeared in your paper yesterday.

Although I do not take exception to welcoming at a social function guests outside the ranks of the Legion, I must say that I too understood when I joined this Branch that it was an association for the specific purpose of bringing together ex-comrades of the War and not a social club open to those outside this category. —Yours faithfully,

ANOTHER MEMBER.

CHINESE CHILD KILLED.

A shocking fatality occurred at No. 23, Old Bailey Street, yesterday afternoon. A little Chinese girl, aged 4 years, was lying in bed near the verandah window, which was not locked. During the absence of the amah, the child stood up in her bed and opened the window. The little mite overbalanced and fell into the street below. She was at once removed to the hospital, but died whilst on the way there. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

PERMISSION TO INCREASE VOLTAGE.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that permission has been given to The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., to increase the voltage of their supply from 100 to 200 volts upon the following conditions:—

- (1)—The change to be carried into effect without any expense whatsoever to the consumers.
- (2)—New lamps to be supplied, and all fans, motors and heating appliances re-wound free of cost to the consumers, and full efficiency after such change to be guaranteed.
- (3)—All consumers' wires to be tested for insulation, and any leakage not to exceed 10,000 ohms. In the event of leakage being found to reach or to exceed 10,000 ohms, any alterations or repairs necessary to bring the leakage below this quantity to be carried out by the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., free of cost to the consumers.

PIRATES!

JUNK BOARDED NEAR HONGKONG.

MAN WOUNDED AND VESSEL LOOTED.

Chau Wun, the trading mistress of junk No. 11576H, reported to the police that at about 4.30 on Thursday afternoon, whilst sailing from Tsun Wan to Hongkong, a sampan containing ten men, came alongside and boarded the junk. Four of the pirates were armed with revolvers and the remaining six with daggers. The trading mistress stated that they shot her husband through the head and foot, and drove the remaining occupants into the hold.

The junk was looted and personal belongings—jewels, money, etc.,—to the value of \$440 were stolen. Afterwards the pirates who appeared to be between 25 and 40 years of age, made off in the direction of Capsuim.

The matter is in the hands of the water police and further investigations are being made.

HONGKONG TRADE.

The fortnightly report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce gives the following information:

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Our market is very quiet and clearances have fallen off. Robbers are reported to be very active in Kwangsi. Local values are practically unchanged.

Wool.—A few stock sales of lastings have been made but for fresh business it is exceedingly difficult to get dealers interested. The falling dollar is placing Bradford prices well above what dealers will pay.

Raw Cottons.—The market is void of business and values have declined substantially. The following quotations are entirely nominal.—Indian descriptions at \$25 to \$32 per picul. Chinese descriptions at \$31 to 39 per picul.

Metals.—Business dull. No business reported.

Flour.—Stock: About 320,000 sacks. Quotations: American patent, \$3.95 per sack; American cut off, \$3.10 per sack; American straight, \$2.95 per sack; Shanghai flour, \$3 per sack.

Saltpetre.—Stock 3,000 bags. Market steady.

THE YARN MARKET IN HONGKONG.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong in their latest report say:—

Since our last report on October 10th, our yarn market has most unexpectedly remained very quiet during the entire interval, and only a small lot of 800 bales has been put through at a reduction of \$15 to \$25 per bale.

The recent news of a heavy drop in cotton, has adversely affected the yarn market in India and Japan where prices have much declined, and this abnormal unfavourable situation has depressed Chinese buyers who have not only stopped making any fresh purchases but are eagerly parting with their holdings at much under the ruling rates.

While closing our report, a sudden good demand has sprung up, owing to very tempting rates, which has resulted in a moderate business of about 3,000 bales. Total sales, 4,000 bales. Unsold stocks 3,800 bales. Bargains in Chinese hands 9,000 bales.

Arrival.—From Bombay 6,500 bales. Shanghai.—Good business was reported during the first part of the interval, but latterly the market has kept dull with a decline of Tls. 7 to Tls. 10 per bale.

Japanese Yarn.—The news of a weak market, with lower rates in Japan, has caused prices to recede and few lots have changed hands at a reduction of \$15 to \$25 per bale.

New Cotton.—There is very little inquiry in this staple commodity. Balance 300 bales Bengal. Quotations Bengal at \$27 to \$34 per picul; Chinese at \$28 to \$36 per picul.

NAVAL NEWS.

When the *Durban* goes to the China Station, says a Home paper, she will be the only cruiser of the type on that station. In gun power, protection, and speed, the "P" class, to which she belongs, are superior to any other light cruiser of the same tonnage in the world, and that is saying a good deal. Of course, side by side with a "light cruiser" like the *Hawkins*, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, the *Durban* would appear a weak ship; but it must be borne in mind that the term "light cruiser," although officially borne by the *Hawkins*, is very much out of place when applied to a ship of nearly 10,000 tons displacement—as heavy as some of our earlier battleships.

The old cruiser *Eden*, which served several commissions on the East Indies Station and the China Station, has been placed on the sale list. The *Eden* also was in the Training Squadron and the Home Fleet, and filled a niche during the Great War.

Lieut. D. C. G. Neish has been posted to the submarine depot ship *Titan* at Hongkong. Lieut. Neish, who has been in the Service for ten years, was latterly serving on the *Wendstone*, depot ship of submarines, as her navigating officer. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1916. Acting-Lieutenant H. W. Darcy-Evans has also been posted to the *Titan* for duty. He was recently at the naval course at Cambridge College.

CHINA THE PROFITEERS' PARADISE.

Mr. Hsu Changtze, writing the *New York Nation*, says:—"China is about to become the profiteers' paradise, thanks to America. The plan has two parts. One is the bankers' consortium, the other the impending China Trade Act—both so very good in many ways that nobody suspects either. Americans are not discussing the consortium, and do not even know about the China Trade Act, although it has passed the House of Representatives and a Senate Committee. But the Chinese, who are the unwilling objects of both schemes, have studied them with dismay. The consortium had three admirable features. It aimed to end the vicious intrigues of promoters and moneylenders in China by bringing the great rivals together and dividing the spoils fairly. It sought to force our corrupt officials to spend Government loans wisely and on enterprises of public benefit, and it made a brave but ludicrous effort to break the stranglehold of Japan on Manchuria and Mongolia. We Chinese hope that some day the consortium will achieve these worthy goals. We fear, however, that the one-eyed rulers of America will swallow everything in their zeal to secure a market for their goods. They would add the China Trade Act, which will make our land a profiteers' paradise. To have the free use of American battleships in China and the support of the State Department for the consortium, without paying a cent of taxes to America on the money and property thus protected—that is no simple trick to turn. But the China Trade Act bids fair to turn it. It is provided that every American corporation doing business in the Far East will be exempted from all income and excess profits taxes on revenues derived from transactions in the Far East. How do the one-eyed defend this clause? Very neatly! They say that without it no American firm can compete with the British or Japanese, because the latter have been relieved of all home taxes by their obliging Governments."

FRENCH INDO-CHINA. NEEDS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

An informative article on "French Indo-China" is contributed to the *Board of Trade Journal*, by the Acting British Consul-General at Saigon. He declares that "Indo-China is held to be France's richest colony," adding that it is very rich in minerals, especially Tongking. The entire population he puts at from 16 to 20 millions, and points out that the chief port of Hongkong (Haiphong), which did not exist in 1880, has to-day 75,000 inhabitants, 25 factories, and a harbour which is held to be among the best equipped in the Far East.

He states, further, that there are over 2,500 miles of navigable streams, and canals in Cochinchina and Cambodia in the south; while Tongking in the north has 700 miles.

The system of railways comprises a total of 1,200 miles of line, of which nearly one quarter is in Chinese territory. It is, however, insufficient, and further lines are urgently called for. There are over 9,000 miles of motor roads in the Colony. The writer gives as mining industries, coal, Hengay and Tongking, producing 750,000 tons annually, zinc, tin, wolfram and graphite. Amongst other industries the cement works at Haiphong are mentioned as producing 150,000 tons yearly, which will soon be increased by 50,000 tons. Rubber is grown in the south, and the cultivation of cotton on a large scale is being undertaken. Economic equipment of the Colony is urged by the increase of transport facilities on land and water, the improvement of postal services, and mining apparatus.

After stating that there are seven banks in Indo-China, the Consul-General concludes that in 1919, the latest year for which figures are available, the commerce of French Indo-China was valued at 2,283 million francs, or 1,181 million francs more than in 1915, and 1,332 million francs above the average of the five preceding years. In 1919 France and French Colonies accounted for 15 per cent of the entire commerce of Indo-China, as compared with 29 per cent in 1910, foreign countries making considerable headway in the interim.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT

BOW KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED.

DRIVER DETAINED BY POLICE.

A serious motor car smash involving the loss of one life and causing injuries to several others occurred yesterday afternoon. It appears that a party of Japanese had been out on a picnic. They had hired three cars from the Dragon Motor Garage Co. and the fourth, a private car, was supplied by Mr. Souza. They were returning to Hongkong at the time of the accident, which took place at the cross roads close to Mr. Johnston's residence and near to Fanning, Sheung Shui, in the Santin Police District. Mr. Souza's car, No. 300, was run into by one of the hired-motors, No. 108, striking the back wheel of car No. 305 with great violence. The impact was so heavy that the back wheel was torn right off and the car sent spinning round three times, before it overbalanced and toppled over the embankment and fell into a paddy field, twenty feet below.

A Japanese boy named Akira Toko, aged seven years was killed and five others injured. The unfortunate boy is the son of Mr. T. Toko, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who resides at "Boostan East," Bowen Road. Death was instantaneous, the head being smashed to pulp.

The driver of No. 300 car named Ng Chai Wui has been detained by the police and is at present in the Central Police Station Hospital.

ANOTHER MOTOR ACCIDENT

An accident also occurred near Chin Wan village, where a car left the road and now lies at the bottom of the embankment. It is believed that there are no casualties.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

THE AGENDA.

A recent Reuter despatch from Washington to London states that the participants in the Conference have been informed that the tentative agenda essentially contains only suggestions, and that it is subject to amendments and additions. It contains the following:—

ARMAMENTS.—1. The limitation of naval armaments. The basis of limitation and the fulfilment of conditions. 2. Rules for the control of new agencies in warfare. 3. Limitation of land armaments.

PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.—1. Questions relating to China. 2. Principles applicable. 3. Application to subjects. (a) Territorial integrity; (b) administrative integrity; (c) open door—equality of administrative and industrial opportunity; (d) concessions, monopolies, and other economic privileges; (e) development of railways; (f) preferential railroad rates; (g) status of existing commitments. Questions relating to Siberia and similar questions relating to China. 3. Mandated islands.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES DESIRES.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* states that President Harding's Government wants an agreement with Japan regarding the following questions:—

1. A Government wants an agreement with Japan regarding the following questions:—

CHINA.—Bona-fide maintenance of the open door for trade for all countries, and observance of China's sovereignty.

SAIGON.—A settlement by the return to China of complete sovereignty over the territory, without conditions, which, in effect, if not apparently, would impair that sovereignty.

YAP.—The granting to the United States of the cable leading from Yap to Guam and thence to Manila, and also the right to maintain American operations at Yap to maintain this cable. (This has practically been agreed upon).

SIBERIA.—Mr. Wilson's administration protested against the setting-up of buffer States bordering on the north of China. Generally, the accepted view is that Mr. Harding's Government would like Japan to agree not to annex territory, but it has no objection to peaceful penetration.

IMMIGRATION.—America wants Japan to accept as unchangeable the American opposition, particularly on the Pacific Coast, to Japanese immigration, and also the opposition in some States to Japanese owning land. The American Government wants Japan to realise that this condition is due to economic causes rather than to racial prejudices, and at any rate, to recognise that the condition exists, and that continual debating and negotiations about it will accomplish no good.

JUNGLE FIRE AT MOUNT DAVIES.

The jungle "grass" surrounding the Battery, Mount Davis Hill, caught fire yesterday afternoon and threatened the Battery buildings on the hill. Police aid was invoked and a large party of coolies were sent out to combat the flames. Later on in the day the fire was got under control.

A \$2.00 CAMERA WILL TAKE PICTURES.

but no sensible person claims that the photographs equal those secured with a \$50.00 lens. The eye is a miniature camera, and lenses simply remedy defects in the natural photographing mechanism. The better the lenses the better the results. The Hong Kong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians, located in 3, Queen's Road, Central, manufacture lenses as well as nearly perfect and as satisfactory as can be produced by the combination of human ingenuity and constructive machinery of the highest type.—ADVS.

ARMISTICE DAY.

SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.
CEREMONY AT THE WAR MEMORIAL.

Although yesterday—Armistice Day—was declared a public holiday there were many who respected it as a solemn anniversary and every seat in St. John's Cathedral was occupied at the memorial service which took place in the morning. Seats were reserved for H.E. the Governor and members of the Legislative Council, for consular representatives of other nations, judges, naval and military representatives, the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps and members of the British Legion. The general public filled the remaining seats and many well-known residents were present.

The Choir and Clergy entered the Cathedral to the processional hymn, "O God, our help in ages past." The clergy who took part included the Bishop of Victoria (the Rt. Rev. Dr. C. R. Dupper), the acting Cathedral Chaplain (the Rev. J. T. Holman), the Rev. Gordon W. B. Statt, R.N., the Rev. C. N. Carver, the Rev. Archer Turner, the Rev. M. W. Shewell, the Rev. H. S. Crole-Rees, the Rev. G. R. Lindsay (St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon), the Rev. C. B. Shann (Warden of St. Stephen's College), and the Rev. C. T. Waldegrave (acting Bishop's Chaplain).

The hymn over, the congregation listened to the well-known passage from Ecclesiastes:—"Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us." There be of them, that have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported. And some there be, which have no memorial; who are perished, as though they had never been. But, "Their seed standeth fast, and their children for their sakes. Their seed shall remain for ever, and their glory shall not be blotted out—their name liveth for evermore."

The Rev. Archer Turner, who read the passage, had before him the Revised Version. It was a pity, because the Revision Committee has altered the last phrase which, in these three years, has acquired a special significance.

The "Te Deum" was then sung to Oakley's Quadruple Chant and, after the Creed, prayers were said by the Rev. M. W. Shewell, for the King, the Empire, the Governor of the Colony, the Washington Conference, for Unity of the Churches, for those still suffering from "the wounds and ravages of war," and in memory of the dead.

At this time the gun was heard and the congregation observed the two minutes' silence upon its firing. When the second gun had been fired the "Last Post" was sounded from outside the Cathedral.

Then came the most impressive part of the service—the Dead March in "Saul," rendered by the organist, Mr. Temple Bevan. The organ was giving trouble again but the sombre strains, pregnant with tragic associations, could not fail to touch the heart. The congregation remained standing with bowed heads, the spiritual atmosphere was tense and there was no movement in the great congregation, except towards the end—better had it been the end—the preacher making his way to the pulpit.

After the address by the Bishop of Victoria, which we give below, Kipling's "Recessional" "Let us Forget" was sung; then the congregation joined in the general thanksgiving; the Bishop pronounced the blessing and the National Anthem was sung.

The congregation, led by H.E. the Governor, then followed the choir and clergy to the Cathedral Compound where the assembly round itself about the War Memorial. His Excellency placed a wreath at the foot of the Cross "From the Colony in grateful and affectionate memory." An officer placed a wreath "From the Royal Artillery, Hongkong," an officer of the Wilts. Regiment stepped forward with one from "The Officers and Other Ranks of the 2nd Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regt." Two sailors then placed a wreath and Mr. G. T. Edkins placed one "In memory of all old comrades from 'Taikoo.'" Other wreaths were as follows: "In memory of our fallen comrades from the members of the H.K.S. R.G.A. Sergeant's Mess; the R.A.O.B., G.L.C. Oriental Lodge 3250, in memory of our fallen brethren, and in memory of our fallen brethren from the Officers and Members of the Harry Brettell Lodge 2680 R.A.O.B. There were also a number of private wreaths.

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.

The Bishop's text was: "A City which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." Hebrews XI. 10. He said:

From this outpost of Empire our thoughts travel home to-day to our Motherland. We feel that we are one with that vast throng which, even now, is surging round the Cenotaph in Whitehall; one, in our tribute to the Noble Dead; to the men who counted not their lives as dear unto themselves, but freely laid them down for us all. As we think of the whole, our tribute is only heightened as we recall this one and that one from among them whom we honoured and loved: one with that throng in the rededication of ourselves to the purpose for which they gave their lives—the re-birth of this world in freedom and brotherhood; one with that throng in our acknowledgment of Almighty God and in our prayers to Him for His blessing upon the years to come: one in our confession with them that the care of these our brethren is with the Most High: that it is the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world: that it is Jesus Christ, the Resurrection and the Life, through whom alone man attains to his joyful resurrection. I say in the throng of things we are one with the surging crowd round the Cenotaph at this hour; one with our

brethren throughout the Empire; through our world; one round that symbol of sacrifice which stands there in the heart of our nation's life.

But the thoughts of many of you, I doubt not, travel on beyond that throng at the Cenotaph to-day; back to that great Peace Day Procession in London. There before you were the men whose names will go down in History. There, too, was our King and Emperor, and loyal hearts acclaimed him and his as those who had set a pattern in selfless service. But the centre of men's thoughts on that day was none of these: it was that simple, silent Cenotaph standing in Whitehall there. And as men filed past at the "Salute," and as men stood bare before it, the poignant thought of all hearts was that of the price at which our freedom had been won.

To-day our thoughts travel back beyond this; back to this hour, three years ago, when the guns ceased to fire, and a strange silence fell upon the earth. How men's hearts thanked God that it was all over at last; how they prayed that that hour might usher into the world a peace which should be Peace indeed; that that thing for which life and treasure had been poured out like water might come to pass, not the crushing of an enemy, but the re-birth of the world in brotherhood and peace.

Three years have passed away. We are living in a wholly different world to-day; but still we have not seen, as yet, the re-birth of the world in brotherhood and peace. Men will tell you these have been some of the most disappointing years in all history—years of shameless compromise—years of big talk and small achievement—years when men saw a great ideal and came near to its accomplishment, and then gave up the heroic and fell back into the old routine of things, pleasure, money-making, and the ordinary commonplace of life—years when men have ceased to be stung by a high challenge, and given up hope for a better day, or at least have passed the hope of the coming of that day into a distant future—years in which men have looked for some great one to draw the masses of the world into some great common endeavour, and have found none who is great enough. For myself, I do not think these years have been without hope. They have been years of extraordinary complexity and difficulty, and I think that much has been done: forces have been set in motion, are being set in motion, which are working silently towards an end we cannot see. I believe in masses of men the spirit is there; it only waits for a great lead to awaken it again. But that the world has been so long in coming to itself is sadly patent. Look just for a moment at Ireland, and look at what is taking place in China; go where you will, you will find soldiers drilling, and, as likely as not, you will get mixed up with contending parties.

And if during these three years there has been failure, to what has it been due? To what but this: that we have not been simple enough, or gone deep enough; that we have not recognised that world brotherhood must have a supernatural basis; for what we are attempting to do in bringing in a better world is bringing in the infinite into this finite sphere—for all that can permanently endure must be infinite. It is in bringing in what the Son of Man called the Kingdom of God; and if this is to be done, you must somehow touch the infinite in man's nature. Bringing gold standards to a normal level again is not enough. It is as men find the way to let God into their lives, that fellowship among men becomes really practical; a fellowship which shall be but a prelude to eternal fellowship.

And so to each one of us there comes, this day, a great challenge; a challenge from the sacrifice these our brothers made: a challenge from the sacrifice Christ made upon the Cross: a challenge to lead lives of ease and selfishness and worldly ambition for the pleasures of a generation perish with it; it is the sacrifice which remains. Throughout the universe the law holds "except a grain of wheat fall into the earth and die, it abideth by itself alone but if it die it beareth much fruit." It is a challenge to have a great purpose behind our lives, the bringing in of brotherhood and peace. We shall never drift into brotherhood; what conquers must have behind it those who devote themselves to it. A challenge, above all, to let God more into our hearts for

Where He is in the heart
City of God, thou art.

The caravan of mankind is on the march, but whether it is marching? On to the City of Materialism, the City which in the nature of things must pass away, or on towards the Eternal City—that City which hath foundations whose builder and maker is God? You hope much from the Peace Conference at Washington and you are right to have such hopes, but that Conference can only reach what is in your hearts; can only be successful according to the lengths you are prepared to go. The tragedy of this generation will be, if, having been called to live out our lives on a big, heroic scale, we live them out on a small and narrow scale. So then, if you have tacitly given up the ideal of three years ago, claim them again to-day. If you have tried to forget the vows you made on the battlefield, fearlessly recall them now. Set before yourselves heroic ideals and heroic standards, and persevere towards their fulfilment.

Strengthen the wavering line,
Stablish, continue the march.
On to the bounds of the waste,
On to the City of God.

During the service a collection was taken on behalf of Queen Mary's convalescent auxiliary hospitals for Sailors and Soldiers, who lost limbs in the war, the collection included many gifts for convalescent homes, one, at least, for \$100; there were also 48 one cent. pieces. The total was \$332.98.

THE TWO-MINUTES' SILENCE.

With shops and offices closed, the observance of the two minutes' silence, yesterday, could not have the dramatic effect that it would have had if it had brought about a sudden cessation of business activity. At military barracks the observance was most clearly marked and guards turned out and remained at attention. Trams were stopped and traffic was suspended to a great extent. Amongst the working Chinese population, however, little attention was paid to the request for silence; probably the suggestion had not really come to their notice. A coolie outside St. John's Cathedral, for instance, disturbed the congregation by continuing to sweep a pathway while the two minutes' silence was being observed within the Cathedral. Children, also, went on playing and their cries obtruded themselves upon the ear. The "silence" found people in various postures. At the Central Police Station the procedure of charging two men, just arrested, was suspended for the two minutes, the inspector and the defendants both standing to attention. Many vessels in the harbour dressed ship, but the naval vessels were a notable exception in this respect.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. UNITED SERVICES.

ARMY AND NAVY START WELL.

When the cricket match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the United Services, on the Club ground, commenced yesterday there was not a large attendance, but as the day wore on the number of spectators increased considerably. Play was timed to commence at 11.30 a.m., but it was noon before the balls were placed.

The selected teams were:—
H.K.C.C.—Messrs. T. E. Pearce (Capt.), R. E. A. Webster, F. H. Farthing, R. E. O. Bird, E. B. Reed, F. J. de Rome, E. G. Lammert, E. W. Hamilton, M. M. Watson, H. Benson and L. J. Davies.
United Services.—Capt. Oliver, Lieut. Com. Jotham, Major Edwards, Colonel Wyndham, Capt. Davies, Lieut. Com. Greig, Lieut. Frank, Lieut. Macdonald, Major Wallace, E. R. A. Chambers and Rev. Crole-Rees.

Capt. Oliver and Lieut. Com. Jotham opened the batting for the United Services. The ground was in perfect condition and runs came freely. Bird bowled from the pavilion end and his slow left-hand bowling had to be carefully watched. Oliver, however, got a beautiful leg-drive to the boundary with the last ball of the over. Reed sent up some fast balls from the Dockeyard end, but Jotham's cutting strokes were exceptionally good and he also got one to the boundary. The first over ended with 11 runs and it looked as if both batsmen were going to make big scores. The first ball of the third over—a full pitcher and very swift from Mr. Reed was "sucked" into the hands of the wicket keeper (L. J. Davies). It was smart work and there was an element of doubt as to what was going to happen. The umpire's decision was in favour of the Home Club. The score stood at 18 runs for 1 wicket and of this total Jotham scored 8. Some violent hitting followed, Edwards, third man in, scored rapidly off both Bird and Reed, and another ten was added in less than six minutes, the last named, batting lustily, and finding the boundary. The slow bowler was taken off and replaced by Farthing, but Edwards "skied" the first ball off him for 4 runs. Oliver was playing steadily and now and then he got the bowling to the boundary. The fielding was good and some smart returns were sent in, T. E. Pearce (Capt.) at square-leg, doing exceptionally good work. Edwards was clean bowled by Reed after having scored 21 runs, the total score being 54 for 2 wickets. The bowling was of good length and the batting was cautious. Reed kept a nice length and his deliveries were rising high and becoming awkward. He had several maiden overs, whilst Farthing had two in consecutive order.

The bowling at both ends was changed just prior to lunch, Bird at the pavilion end and Hamilton at the other.

After lunch the outstanding feature of the inning was the magnificent batting of Capt. Davies, who made a faultless 50 runs, which included, in one over, four consecutive fours, a three and a four, that is to say 23 runs off 6 balls. He also scored a six, sending the ball over the railing. A splendid catch by Lammert terminated his innings. Lieut. Com. Greig's batting was also a very fine performance.

For the Hongkong Club, perhaps the outstanding point was Webster's bowling. He captured 5 wickets for 34 runs, three of which were clean bowled. Davies also did some smart work at the wickets. He was instrumental in getting three wickets. A catch by Pearce at mid-off has also to be noted. It was a very swift ball from Frank's bat and looked like a sure boundary. The ball was rising and Pearce managed to get to it with one hand. His effort was greeted with loud applause.

THE HOME CLUB'S EFFORT.

Faced with the large first innings score of 588 the Home Club made a bad start. Pearce and de Rome went in first to face the bowling. The batsmen found the bowling too much for them, though Pearce, the Captain, put up a plucky fight and in an innings of 23 scored three boundaries and a three. He was caught by Colonel Wyndham. Apart from this it was a tale of woe. De Rome was caught for 5 and Webster and Farthing added only 5 more to the score. Major Wallace was in fine form, his bowling was cleverly varied and he had the honour of taking three out of the five wickets. The batting of Hamilton and Benson was a decided improvement. Both batsmen played well

and when stumps were drawn at 5.30 they had added 35 not out. The fielding of the United Services was not so good as that of the H.K.C.C. and there was a certain amount of fumbling and delay in returning the ball. Their batting and bowling were decidedly better. A feature of the day's game was the brilliant wicket keeping by Davies and Franks. Both were safe and their work on the leg side was admirable.

The following is the table of scores for the day's play:—

UNITED SERVICES.				
1st Innings.				
Oliver, c. Davies, b. Reed	54			
Jotham, c. Davies, b. Reed	8			
Edwards, b. Reed	21			
Wyndham, c. Bird, b. Farthing	32			
Davies, c. Lammert, b. Webster	83			
Greig, b. Webster	27			
Franks, c. Pearce, b. Webster	76			
Macdonald, b. Webster	7			
Wallace, b. Webster	7			
Crole-Rees, st. Davies, b. Bird	9			
Chambers, not out	3			
Extras	4			
Total	263			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	3.2	1	40	1
Reed	22	2	81	5
Farthing	18	3	55	1
Hamilton	6	0	36	0
Webster	3	0	15	0
Hammond	10	1	34	5

HONGKONG C.C.

1st Innings.				
F. J. de Rome, c. Jotham, b. Wallace	5			
T. E. Pearce, c. Wyndham, b. Macdonald	25			
R. E. A. Webster, b. Wallace	1			
F. H. Farthing, c. Oliver, b. Wallace	5			
E. G. Lammert, l.b.w.	16			
R. W. Hamilton, not out	16			
H. H. Benson, not out	14			
Extras	6			
Total (for 5 wickets)	88			

To bat E. B. Reed, M. M. Watson, L. J. Davies and R. E. O. Bird. During the afternoon selections were played by the Regimental Band of the Wilts.

The match is to be continued this afternoon; play to start at 2 o'clock.

FOOTBALL.

NAVY v. ARMY.

The teams turned out at Sookunpoo as advertised and Menham started the game for the Army before a large attendance. In the opening minutes Matthews gave the Navy the lead. The sailors all over the Army in the first half. Good work by the Navy right moving ended up with Savage (Colombo) beating the Army goalkeeper and putting the Navy two up. Good work by Burke and Wetherly, the Navy backs, kept the Army from becoming dangerous.

With neat combination the Navy got through again and Savage (Colombo) put the Navy ahead with a high shot that gave Smith no chance.

The teams crossed over with the Navy leading by 3 goals to 0. In the opening stages of the second half the exchanges were more even and the Army showed much better combination. However, the Navy increased their lead for Smith saving well from Matthews and Savage (Colombo) was beaten by Cook from close range. Being four down the Army struggled hard to retrieve their position and Menham headed a long shot from Amor past Eve and put the Army up. Keeping up the pressure, Menham again beat Eve with a Leader and only through the good goalkeeping of Eve did the Army have to retire defeated. On one occasion the ball struck the inside of the post with Eve beaten and just after Townsend failed to turn the ball into the net from a pass by Warren. With the Army attacking the whistle sounded for time with the Sailors winners of a hard game by 4 goals to 2.

A number of sailors made a collection on the field for the British Red Cross Society. The amount collected was \$107.87.

The Navy won the match in the opening half by splendid combination. They made the Army defence look very poor. The Army towards the close had all the play and on the form shown by the respective teams a drawn game would have been a fair result.

Eve saved the sailors and was much applauded for his brilliant saves.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches are down to be played to-day.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I. Kick-off, 4.15 p.m.:
Wiltshires v. H.M.S. Tahar, S.C.A. ground. Referee, Mr. Polton.
H.M.S. Curlew v. Kowloon, Navy "B" ground. Referee, Mr. Jones.
B.C.A. v. H.M.S. Titania, Sookunpoo ground. Referee, Mr. Leaf.
H.M.S. Ambrose v. S.C.A. Navy "A" ground. Referee, Mr. Hollands.
Hongkong Police v. H.M.S. Cairo, St. Joseph's ground. Referee, Mr. Cheesley.

Division II. Kick-off, 2.45.

S.C.A. "A" v. United, Navy "A" ground. Referee, Mr. Angus.
S.C.A. "B" v. H.K. Club Reserves, S.C.A. ground. Referee, Mr. Sumbella.
St. Joseph's v. R.G.A. Reserves, St. Joseph's ground. Referee, Mr. Jones.
Kowloon Reserves v. Curlew Reserves, Club ground. Referee, Mr. Moore.
Wiltshires v. Purjabis, Sookunpoo ground. Referee, Mr. Drayton.

The Hongkong Club are not playing in the league this week. Several of the team are in week-end camp with the H.K.Y.D.O. at Lowu.

RUGBY.

Hongkong Club v. H.M.S. Cairo, Club ground, at 4.15 p.m.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of NOVEMBER, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of one Lot of CROWN LAND at the Peak in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 81 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area	Approx. Value
1	Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	1,120 sq. ft.	1,120

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "SOMALI" Arrived Hongkong on Nov. 10th, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be secured out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors Messrs. Gordon & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Hongkong, November 11th, 1921. [1740]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

MEMBERS are notified that the FIRST CHAMPIONSHIP RACES for Racing Yachts and Cruisers will be sailed on the 19th and 20th inst., respectively.

Will Members kindly inform the Secretary if they will be joining in the Cruise to Siak Min on Sunday next, the 13th inst.

H. S. ROUSE, Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee, c/o P. W. Dept. Tel. No. K. 209 [1718]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER.

will sell by Public Auction.

on SATURDAY,

15th November, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.,

at his Sales Room,

ONE PIANO,

by Arthur Allison Co., London, imported

by Lane Crawford and Company.

ONE PIANO,

by Hunt Brothers, London

On view now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. [1738]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 21, D'Aguilar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—

EXCELLENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile

Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room,

Officers' Room, C.F.O.'s Room, Restaurant

Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories

Motor Launch, Diving.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have this Day authorized Mr. JOSE CONDE BARRETTO to Sign our name Per Procuration.

THE UNION TRADING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, November 8th, 1921. [1730]

LOST OR STOLEN.

THE Public are hereby warned not to buy or negotiate DEPOSIT RECEIPT No. 177 issued on 26th October, 1921, by the Canton Branch of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, Berlin, for Marks 50,000. The Deposit Receipt has either been LOST or STOLEN. [1718]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Sixty Cents per share will be paid on the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1921, to members who are on the Register on the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1921. The dividend is payable in respect of the bonus shares issued in pursuance of the special Resolution passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th and 16th days of August 1921 respectively.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 15th NOVEMBER, 1921 to the 15th NOVEMBER, 1921, both days inclusive.

Dated the 7th day November 1921. By Order of the Board, H.N. BEAUBREPAIRE, Secretary. [1710]

SALE OF OLD ARMY CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of all old Army Clothing for the period ending 31st March, 1922.

Forms of tender will be issued on application to the Chief Ordnance Officer, R.A.O.C. Depot. Examples of Clothing to be sold will be on view at the R.A.O.C. Depot, Queen's Road East, and tenders must reach the Ordnance Office at the above address not later than 12 noon on 15th November, 1921. [1660]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 14th, 15th and 16th November, 1921, commencing each day at 11 A.M. (with a four hours' delay on Wednesday) the premises of Messrs. KONG & KONG (The Oldest Curio Store in Hongkong) THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

OR JAPANESE AND CHINESE ART-GOODS Ancient and Modern

Consisting of Ivoryware, Silverware, Bronzes, Lacquerware, Cloisonné, Porcelains, Woodcarvings, Embroideries and Furniture, etc., etc.

A Unique Opportunity for Collectors. On view now. Catalogues will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers. [1728]

WISAMAN, LTD.

CHRISTMAS CAKES and CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS

for Export. Price from \$4.00 including packing and tinning. WISAMAN, LTD. [1732]

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD AND THE MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE GARDEN FETE

SALE OF WORK in aid of Local Charities and other Children's Funds to be held in the grounds of GOVERNMENT HOUSE

By kind permission of H. E. Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.O.M.G. on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th at 2 P.M.

THE STALLS will include: The Mayflower Stall, The Blue Stall, Children's Stall, The Dollar Stall, and General Stalls of useful and attractive articles.

THE SIDE SHOWS include: "Goldfish Pond", "The Fairy Well", "Naval Chute", "Punch and Judy", and "Fortune Teller."

ENTERTAINMENT at 6.30 P.M. for CHILDREN

The Dance of the Magpies and the Toyshop Frolic Played by Children. Admission at Gate in Garden Road: Adults, 50 cents; Children, 20 cents. By kind permission of Colonel Wyndham and Officers The Wiltshire Band will be in attendance. [1708]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Let us be lying at this Office for 25/- each. CK, KL, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU, LW, MA, MK, MZ, NR, NP, A

TO LET.—No 4 Conduit Road, 8 ROOMS, Parlor, Kitchen, Toilet, Bath, etc. Possession November 15th. Apply to—HO KIN BOY, Mercury Garage Co., 61, Des Voeux Road C, Tel. 1345. [1740]

FOR SALE.—VIOLIN, PIRELLA MODEL by Hills, London. Certified eighty years old. With bow and six-light case. \$400. Apply. Box N. Q. 3/4, Daily Press, 141 [1710]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau Ma Tei. For particulars apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND BROKERS' CO., LTD. [1740]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Crock, etc. Marine Lot; approach either from land or water side. For particulars apply to—W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1734]

TO LET

ONE OFFICE in No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let. For particulars apply to—BANK OF CHINA [1738]

SS. "AMAZON"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES. NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk, into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the 16th Nov., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 16th Nov., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Wednesday, the 16th Nov., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. BODENFUEHR, Acting Agent, Hongkong, November 10th, 1921. [1737]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "WRAY CASTLE" From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the Consignees before the 16th Nov., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents. [1730]

Hongkong, October 26th, 1921. [1730]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

BUTTER

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES. From 1st NOVEMBER 1921.

"DAIRY" ... \$1.25 per lb. "DAIRYMAID" ... \$1.15

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COOL STORAGE CO., LTD. [1730]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATION

GLIMPSES

OF CHINA.

A series of Vandyck Photo-

gravures illustrating Chinese

life and surroundings.

A suitable present to send

Home for Christmas.

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.

(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

PHONE No. 18.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUEX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1921.

THE SANCTITY OF CONTRACTS.

Is the British newspapers of the Colony were read only by Europeans we should not deem it worth while to reply to a criticism in the China Mail of Thursday evening of certain statements made in leading articles in the Hongkong Daily Press during the week. "European readers will have no difficulty in appreciating the fact that those criticisms carry their own refutation and condemnation; but, inasmuch as they are likely to have a purely mischievous influence on the minds of many Chinese readers, we think it worth while to reply to them."

One "unnecessary and grossly offensive remark" on our part was to include in a little list of unlawful acts recently committed by the present Government at Canton "their refusal to recognise concessions granted by the previous Government."

It is perfectly true that we had in mind the Cassin concession. "The check of it is astounding," says our contemporary. "To accuse as an 'unlawful act' the Canton Government's refusal to aid and abet the treachery of the venal Kwangsi usurpers in selling Kwangtung's birthright for a mess of pottage, is a wicked piece of perversity."

This, of course, is to adopt the view of the politicians at present in the ascendant in Canton. We should be loth to believe that our contemporary's eager adoption of this view has been assisted, even unconsciously, by its frequently expressed hostility towards any of the members of the syndicate concerned, for reasons altogether foreign to this particular question, but we find it difficult to account otherwise for the vehemence which characterises the protest against our regarding the cancellation of the

contract as an illegal act. The plain facts of the matter are that this was an agreement negotiated, not at the point of the bayonet but as an ordinary business deal, with the *de facto* Government of the day in Canton and ratified or confirmed by the Central Government at Peking. Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Government, when it came into power, pledged itself in a communication to the Foreign Powers to scrupulously respect the legitimate rights of the Foreign Powers and their nationals, duly acquired by treaty, contract or established usage; yet one of its first acts was to violate that pledge by repudiating this concession. We have no hesitation in describing that repudiation, in the circumstances, as both illegal and immoral. We are not concerned as to the details of the agreement, and we are entirely uninfluenced in our views by any consideration of the private interests of the parties concerned. We take our stand entirely on the fact that the agreement was made with the *de facto* authorities in China. Whether it was an agreement disadvantageous to the public interests of Kwangtung, or whether the Governments with whom it was made were "venal" or not are points on which we should not care to declare as lightly as does our contemporary. We may reasonably take the view that in entering into this agreement the Kwangtung and Peking Governments deemed it to be to the public benefit. The exploitation of coal and iron on a large scale in the province of Kwangtung would obviously afford employment to many thousands of the population, and the royalties on the output would be a welcome addition to the provincial revenues. On the other hand, the result would have been to furnish a cheap supply of coal for the shipping trade and industries of Hongkong. If the *de facto* Government of the day at Canton made a bargain which was not as good as its successors think it might have been, it affords no warrant or justification for the repudiation of the contract. We expect of Governments that in the honouring of contracts signed, sealed and delivered, they will be as "honest" as private individuals.

Our recent comments on the subject of the agitation for the abolition of extra-territoriality are also, it appears, offensive to our contemporary who tells us that the principles which the stronger Powers successfully asserted in the war against Germany "could not recognise the tyranny known as extra-territoriality nor the treaties which were imposed by extra-territorialists." Our first comment on this is that our own recollection of the war, which is an event not so remote as to be yet forgotten by anybody—is that it was fought avowedly in defence of the sanctity of treaties. It was the breach of a Treaty by the German invasion of Belgium that called the Great Alliance into existence. Secondly, the "stronger Powers," notwithstanding the "certain principles they claimed to be fighting for," recognised in the drafting of the Treaty of Peace that it is necessary on occasions to force upon nations treaties which some may deem to be "an oppression, a trespass on the dignity and integrity of a nation." We do not yet live in the perfect world wherein our contemporary's thoughts frequently appear to dwell, and it is necessary on this mundane sphere to realise that, there are countries where such "oppression" and "trespass" are essential in the interests of public justice. China remains to this day a country in that category, judged by the standards of European civilisation, but she has an assurance from all the Powers that when they are satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration and other considerations warrant them in so doing, they will be prepared to relinquish their extra-territorial rights. Having regard to the prevailing conditions in China it is sheer insanity to say that the time has come when extra-territorial jurisdiction should be relinquished. We do not argue that these treaties were not exacted under duress, but we may claim that the Chinese in later years have recognised the justice of the demand for extra-territoriality. China has certainly reaped untold advantages from its concession by reason of the security and encouragement which it has afforded to the development of international trade, and this may well be set off against the considerations of "indignity" and "trespass" of which we are nowadays hearing so frequently from a small coterie of the younger school of politicians, who it may be observed, when trouble comes closely to them, usually show the greatest alacrity in fleeing for safety and protection to the foreign settlements which exist under the very Treaty provision they denounce.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax and Mrs. Halifax returned to the Colony by the Somali.

The Mountry Infantry Section, Infantry, and Machine-gun platoons, is in camp during the week-end at Lowi.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. S. W. Tso to be a member of the Sanitary Board for a further term of three years.

His Honour the Chief Justice has ordered that the next Criminal Sessions shall be held on Monday, November 15th, at 10 a.m.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. Archibald Orr Lang to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak.

At the Eastern Banks Swimming Gala at Westminster recently the Eastern Banks Championship Cup was again won by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, with 11 points, the National Bank of India being second with 10 points, and the Chartered Bank of India third, 2 points.

Mrs. R. Hancock would like to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the tea enclosure at the bazaar this afternoon, is to be found on the lawn in front of Government House. Information as to the entrance thereto may be obtained from the Boy Scouts on the ground.—ADVT.

Cheung Cheun, a postal despatchman employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., general managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., who is charged with forgery and false pretences in connection with charges for coolie hire for the transit of mail bags has been committed to the Criminal Sessions.

A paper laid on the table of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements shows that, for 1920 the twenty per cent. of revenue which the Colony is to pay for military defence was \$6,294,024. The amount paid to the Imperial Government during 1920, inclusive of military contribution, was a million pounds sterling, or \$5,571,228.

The Fire Brigade turned out last evening on a rumour of a fire in the Union Building (formerly known as Hotel Mansions), but they found it to be a false alarm. It appears that some of the Hotel Mansion's native boys were melting wax on the top floor. The wax boiled over and the boiling pot of wax caught fire. The fire alarm was rung, but before the Fire Brigade arrived it was put out by hand appliances.

The following paragraph is from the Glasgow Herald:—A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place quietly in London, between Captain James M. Hay, Lurline House, Grèned'Azzette, Jersey, C.I., son of the late John Hay, architect, Liverpool, and Lucy Wilson, youngest daughter of the late Captain Hugh Young, and of Mrs. Young, Craigallion, Kilmeggin Dumbartonshire. Captain James M. Hay is in the service of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The local Charities and Funds for Children which will be helped as a result of the Bazaar, this afternoon, will be as in former years:—Nethercole Hospital, French Convent, Italian Convent, L.M.S. Training House, Baxter Mission, Village School Fund, C.M.S. Victoria House, Fair Lea, and the Blind and Foundling Home. The Funds in the British Isles are:—M.C.L. Cot at Otter-shaw, Trafalgar Home for Orphans, Merchant Service Guild, Royal Soldiers' Daughters, Orphan Homes of Scotland. If the proceeds of last year are exceeded a donation will be given to a London Hospital for Children. We are asked to draw attention to the fact that the children's performance has been changed from 6.30 to six o'clock.

"THE DOUBLE EVENT."

Mr. Warwick invariably makes a wise selection for his Saturday nights here. The Saturday atmosphere calls for only the lightest and brightest in theatrical fare, and there is no doubt that a bright farcical-comedy of "The Double Event" order will make a very strong appeal to patrons of the Theatre Royal, for the play abounds in amusing situations and is handled in the right spirit by the Warwick Company.

"The Double Event" has a strong "tang" of the turf, for the scene of the play is laid in a bookmaker's office—a lady bookmaker's. Miss Joan Mayo as the lady bookie is said to be at her very best—most capacity to-night. There are many bright and breezy characters that all go to make up a very bright performance.

The plans are at Montre's as usual.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]ALLIED DEBTS TO AMERICA.
THE QUESTION OF THEIR
CANCELLATION.

LONDON, November 11th.

Mr. McKenna has returned to England from America. In an interview he stated that the general opinion in America was opposed to cancellation of the Allies war debts. Where it was understood that the debts could only be paid in the form of goods which the United States must accept there was a desire to cancel the debts or make them the subject of bargaining, but it was very doubtful whether the United States Government, however, willing individual members might be to cancel the debts, could do so in the teeth of public opinion. The cancellation of debts with the United Kingdom had never been discussed nor proposed so far as he was aware.

Reuter learns, from a well-informed source, that the British Government is making all preparations to begin the payment of interest on the British debt to the United States in April, but it is pointed out that the method of payment may be entirely varied by legislation in the United States for the creation of a financial committee under the Secretary of the Treasury, to investigate the question of Allied debts.

DUTCH CROWN REVENUE.

SECOND CHAMBER AGREES TO
DOUBLING IT.

THE HAGUE, November 10th.

The Second Chamber has agreed to the Government's proposal to double the crown revenue, which is now six hundred thousand florins. The increase is justified by the necessity of receiving the heads of foreign states in greater pomp.

RUSSIAN EXILES.

NEW YORK, November 11th.

Mr. Elihu Root, urging support of the Russian exiles, offers the opinion that the Bolshevik terror is steadily drawing towards its downfall.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

SPANISH PROTECTIONIST POLICY
DENOUNCED.

PARIS, November 11th.

France has given a month's notice of denunciation of the *modus vivendi* regulating Franco-Spanish commercial relations. A semi-official statement explains that this is due to the Spanish policy of protectionism which unfavourably affects French trade.

AMERICA'S UNKNOWN
WARRIOR.PRESIDING HARDING DENOUNCES
MODERN WARFARE.

WASHINGTON, November 11th.

President Harding, in his address at the burial of the "Unknown Warrior," denounced modern warfare as cruel. No longer was it a conflict in chivalry or a test of militant manhood. He eloquently contended that those in authority ought to exhaust every conceivable effort before asking the manhood of any Kingdom, Empire, or Republic to make the supreme sacrifice. He passionately asserted that there must be a commanding voice of conscious civilisation against armed warfare.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT
WASHINGTON.

The flag-covered coffin of the American "Unknown Soldier," placed on a gun-carriage, was escorted by military and naval contingents under weeping skies to the main rotunda of the Capitol and placed beneath the main dome, where the murdered Presidents (Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley) rest.

Mrs. Harding placed a ribbon on the coffin, to which President Harding, pinned a silver shield of the United States, with forty-eight gold stars, then laid a wreath of red roses on the coffin, on which Vice-President Coolidge and Mr. Gillette, Speaker of the House of Representatives, deposited a wreath of pink roses as a tribute from Congress. Mr. Taft, Mr. Denby, General Pershing and other officials also bestowed wreaths.

Mr. Balfour and Sir Auckland Geddes, headed by a procession of twenty automobiles filled with wreaths, proceeded from the Embassy to the Capitol, where Major-General Cavago, on behalf of the King, placed a wreath on the coffin of the "Unknown Warrior."

LATEST CABLES.

U.S. RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES.
A TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION
ANNOUNCED.

NEW YORK, November 10th.

A reduction is announced of ten per cent. in the wages of employees on all the railways in the North-eastern portion of the United States. It affects a million men.

NEW YORK, November 11th.

In addition to the projected reduction of railwaymen's wages, for which Government permission is being sought, the railway executives are taking steps correspondingly to reduce freight rates.

MARSHAL JOFFRE LEAVES.

PARIS, November 10th.

Marshal Joffre has left for Marseilles on his way to the East. He was met at the station by Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador, Prince Chiron, Siamese Minister and the Chinese Minister, who bade him farewell.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

MR. BALFOUR ENTERTAINS HIGH
HOPES.

WASHINGTON, November 10th.

Mr. Balfour has issued a statement describing the Conference as a happy inspiration on the part of President Harding. Mr. Balfour is convinced that the objects of the Conference will be realized. He approaches his new labours in a spirit of confidence and high hope. "We must not expect the impossible, although what is within reach is worth the utmost efforts. I am convinced that all the representatives of the nations are resolved to make the Conference successful."

EARLIER CABLES.

THE NEW WORLD'S
OPPORTUNITY.

WASHINGTON, November 10th.

Sir Auckland Geddes has delivered to Mr. Hughes a message from Mr. Lloyd George expressing the keenest disappointment at his inability to leave England in time to attend the opening of the Conference. "Nothing but the intensely delicate state of the Irish negotiations and the absolute obligation I feel to Parliament and the country till these negotiations are completed and the Government's unemployment legislation is in operation would have prevented me sailing last Saturday, but I shall at the earliest possible moment and hope to be present before the Conference reaches the deciding stage of its momentous work. The heart of Great Britain is deeply set upon the success of the Conference. The world needed the lead President Harding has given; it was the new world's opportunity."

Mr. Hughes has expressed to Sir Auckland Geddes the American Government's appreciation of the message.

LABOUR CONFERENCE'S
MESSAGE.

GENEVA, November 10th.

The International Labour Conference has telegraphed to President Harding expressing most earnest wishes for the success of the Washington Conference, and hoping that the Conference, through international co-operation, will achieve solid and lasting work for the firmer establishment of the peace of the world, also expressing conviction that the Conference will materially advance the cause of humanity.

MILITARY SERVICE IN
HOLLAND.

SENTENCE ON A DEFaulTER.

THE HAGUE, November 10th.

The military defaulter, Groenendaal, whose arrest was responsible for the demonstrations cabled on September 20th, has been sentenced to nine months' military detention less four months already served.

[The previous message stated: On the occasion of the opening of Parliament demonstrations occurred with the object of securing the release of a man named Groenendaal, imprisoned for refusing military service. The police arrested several persons who were attempting to approach the royal carriage. Anti-militarist shouts were raised in the Parliament Hall, momentarily drowning the reading of the speech from the Throne. Order was eventually restored.]

WIESBADEN AGREEMENT.

FRENCH COMMENT ON SIR JOHN
BRADBURY'S VIEWS.

LONDON, November 10th.

Sir John Bradbury's report on the Wiesbaden Agreement (cabled on the 8th inst.) may be a fresh source of Anglo-French estrangement. The Paris newspapers generally regret the publication as inappropriate at the very moment the Reparations Commission is visiting Berlin. Some papers notably the *Figaro*, are surprised that the British Government should profit by the absence of Mr. Briand to raise matters on which France and Great Britain are disagreed, thus needlessly alarming public opinion.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.
THE KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, November 10th.

Parliament has been prorogued until January 30th.

The King's speech on the prorogation of Parliament outlines the good progress made towards a solution of the most critical problems in Home and foreign affairs. His Majesty is happy to know that the Dominions, Indian, and British representatives are in close accord on all the issues of foreign policy that have been discussed, and that it was unanimously decided that the naval strength of the Empire should be equal to that of any other Power.

The steps taken by the President of the United States to promote the reduction of expenditure upon armaments commands the fullest sympathy of the Government. His Majesty earnestly hopes that the labours of the Conference will be crowned with success.

Despite the unexampled depression in trade, the speech anticipates that the current Budget will not show a deficit, although the estimated surplus for reduction of debt will not be realized.

His Majesty appeals to all parties in Ireland to display goodwill in order to end the present anxiety and achieve enduring peace.

As regards unemployment, which was aggravated by the coal strike, his Majesty looks more to co-operation between employers and operatives than to Acts of Parliament for the restoration of trade and prosperity.

THE IRISH SITUATION.
"NO SURRENDER OF ULSTER'S
RIGHTS."

LONDON, November 10th.

The deliberations of the Ulster Cabinet were resumed at the Savoy Hotel this morning.

Prior to the meeting it was learned that the British Government's proposals, promised by Mr. Lloyd George, had not reached Sir James Craig.

The Ulster Cabinet sat for two hours and later issued a *communiqué*, which stated: "Sir James Craig has received an apology from Mr. Lloyd George stating his inability, owing to pressing work, to supply the detailed statement of proposals, promised yesterday, but hoping to forward the document this afternoon, and suggesting a postponement of the meeting with him till tomorrow."

"The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland on behalf of the Cabinet wishes it to be clearly understood that there can be no surrender of Ulster's rights."

FRANCO-KEMALIST
AGREEMENT.INADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS FOR
CHRISTIAN MINORITIES.

LONDON, November 10th.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Harmsworth said an Italian representative was at present in Ankara, but the Italian Foreign Minister categorically denied that Italy intended to conclude a separate agreement with Ankara, and had assured the British Government that it would be informed of everything occurring in Ankara.

The British Government had no information beyond a newspaper statement from Athens that Christians in Cilicia had been given twenty days' notice to leave the country. The Government had on many occasions reminded the French Government of their obligations towards Christian minorities, and had recently pointed out that the safeguards in the Franco-Kemalist Agreement were inadequate. The reply of the French Government to these representations had not so far been received.

DEATH OF GENERAL
HUMBERT.

STRASSBURG, November 10th.

The death is announced of General Humbert, commander of the French Third Army, who supported the British against the German offensive in March, 1918, and participated in the Anglo-French advance of August, 1918. The deceased also served in Madagascar and Tonkin.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE.

IMPROVEMENT IN OCTOBER.

LONDON, November 10th.

Compared with the September trade returns, those for October show a distinct improvement, the export trade increasing, including re-exports, being nearly nine millions sterling, while imports decreased by 2½ millions. Thus the apparent adverse trade balance is reduced to about twelve millions, compared with an average of 26 millions in the previous three months and 43 millions in June.

COTTON-GROWING IN NORTH
AUSTRALIA.COLOURED LABOUR NOT TO BE
ALLOWED.

MELBOURNE, November 10th.

The Honorary Minister, Mr. Forzyth, declares that permission will not be granted to employ Kanakas in the Northern Territory for the cotton-growing scheme, otherwise the report cabled earlier is correct.

ELECTION AFFRAY IN U.S.A.

CANDIDATES AND OFFICIALS
AMONG THE CASUALTIES.

NEW YORK, November 10th.

Ten were killed and seven wounded in election-affrays at Kentucky, the casualties including polling clerks, policemen, and voters.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.[RE. COUNTRY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]
ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATION AT
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, November 11th.

Armistice Day was celebrated more generally this year, many Chinese participating. A bluejacket parade, a Cathedral service, and salute from the warship *Harkness* were among the impressive ceremonies.

CHINESE HOUSING NEEDS AT
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, November 11th.

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association has decided that the only way to meet housing needs in the Chinese settlement is to build villages outside settlement boundaries. It appeals to the public to build at Kiangwan and Chappi.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
CHINA ASSOCIATION'S DINNER.

JAPAN "WITH THE BALL AT HER FEET."

LONDON, November 10th.

At the annual dinner of the China Association, Mr. F. Anderson (presiding) recalled the Association's suggestion last June that the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty should be embodied in a declaration and subscribed to by the four Powers forming the Consortium, and that China might be invited to subscribe. He said that if such a declaration were signed there would be a feeling of relief throughout the civilised world.

He declared that Japan would take a wise and far-seeing course if she intimated that she had decided to return Kiaochow and the whole of Shantung, including the railway, to China unconditionally, upon the payment of reasonable compensation. Given amicable relations with China, Japan from the economic viewpoint had the ball at her feet in the Far East. She was the only nation that Europe and America had to fear there commercially, but if Britons and Americans were beaten fairly and squarely by Japanese trade rivals there would be no ill-feeling.

Sir Lloyd Grease said they wanted to see China buying and selling in every market of the world. He was glad to say that, despite difficulties, there had been a great demand for Chinese products, not only in Europe but in America. He hoped that in the better times that were coming China and those trading with China would not forget all that Britain had done about that state of things. (Cheers.)

MARSHAL JOFFRE SAILS FOR THE
EAST.

PARIS, November 10th.

Marshal Joffre sails to-morrow from Marseilles on the liner *Porikos* to Singapore. He bears the French Government's congratulations to the Far Eastern Government which participated in the Allies' victory.

JAPANESE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, November 10th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour asked whether inquiries would be made into the question of the opium monopoly in Kwangtung, and if the allegations were confirmed, whether representations would be made to Japan.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that Mr. Nakano's evidence showed that the profits of the Opium Office were paid to the Kwangtung Government. As a result of protests from the Chinese Government, it was decided to confine opium sales within strict limits. It seemed that there did not exist ground for British representations to Japan. Japan had intimated a definite decision to abolish entirely the Government opium monopoly in the Kwangtung territory.

LOAN FOR SIAM.

LONDON, November 11th.

It is understood that Siam is contemplating the flotation of a two million sterling loan in London.

FRANCE AND THE "OPEN DOOR."

LONDON, November 11th.

The French correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Washington, outlining the French attitude as regards the American "open door" policy in China, says that France is ready to renounce all her rights under the Franco-Chinese Treaties of 1895, 1896 to 1898 inclusive which gave her an important sphere in the provinces of Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung. Her only reserve will be that special measures shall be taken in order that the profits of the "open door" shall not mean complete preponderance in China of powers enjoying the privilege of territorial proximity, like Japan, or easier communications, like America.

"CLAY OF RANGOON" ON
FIRE.

ANTWERP, November 10th.

The fire on the steamer *Clay of* Rangoon probably extends to No. 3 hold. A Fire Brigade tug is flooding holds Nos. 2 and 3. It is expected that serious damage has been done to the hull.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S NEW
JOURNAL.

PARIS, November 10th.

A new daily, *Le National*, voicing the views of M. Clemenceau, is to appear shortly, edited by M. Andre Tardieu.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR ANATOLE
FRANCE.

STOCKHOLM, November 10th.

The Nobel Prize for literature has been awarded to Anatole France.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.
ARMISTICE NIGHT CONCERT.

There was no armistice at the Theatre yesterday. The battle must have raged with extraordinary violence, for no sooner had the theatrical company rung down the curtain, on Thursday, than workers set about transforming the place into the semblance of a Continental café, and decorating it with flags and banners. There, last night, members of the Society of St. George foregathered for the Armistice Night smoking concert which is clearly destined to be as important an event in the Hongkong calendar as the St. George's Ball. Everyone was there—even members of the St. Andrew's Society attended in large numbers. H.E. the Governor arrived at the commencement and was received by the President for the year, Mr. G. T. Edkins. Churchwarden pipes were lit, liquid refreshment was circulated, the Wiltshire Band played a few lively tunes, these served to break the ice (if any) and in a few moments the company had settled down to a thoroughly enjoyable and companionable evening.

Mr. E. Hill set everyone laughing as he "stopped and looked and listened" like George Robey; Miss Jean Lawson then sang two songs very sweetly, the second as an encore. After that there was an interval; these were frequent so that there need be no interruption of artists by the replenishment of glasses.

We then had the best thing of the evening—a pot-pourri entitled "Omar Khayyam visits Hongkong." Lieut. Ivan B. Franks, R.N., Mrs. B. N. Stopford and Pay-Lieut. L. V. Webb, R.N., took part. Omar decided that "a loaf of bread, a flask of wine and thou" in the wilderness was not enough after seeing Repulse Bay and the description of dances there contained many shrewd hits. Chinese dinners, the local telephone service, business methods, the local government and Constitutional Reform, all came in for topical treatment and when an encore was demanded twice the party had still something new to bring out of the treasury. Altogether a most amusing and highly successful contribution to the evening's entertainment. Much skill had been expended, too, upon the staging and costumes.

Mr. E. T. Crocker and Mr. V. C. Labrum sang with great success. Lieut. Franks again made a hit with songs at the piano and Mr. F. H. Farthing also shone in this direction. Lena and Tede were as good as ever and did much to ensure that the second half of the programme should not fall short of the first.

With much power and feeling, Mr. E. H. Rice, who accompanied throughout with sympathy and adaptability to every style of performer, also came on by himself and gave a well-executed piano solo. Mr. T. G. Patterson's powerful rendering of "Land of Hope and Glory" made an appropriate conclusion to a very agreeable entertainment.

THE GAMBLING IN ROUBLES.
THE RELATIVITY OF A MILLION.

In August last *The Financier* (London) published a warning against the attempts which are being made in several quarters in Britain to get rid of the valueless Russian notes. Officers were sent out at the time drawing attention to the opportunity of acquiring currency of a nominal value £10,400 at the greatly reduced price of £5; one intermediary was even more modest, and offered the same quantity at £3.

It is, therefore, of particular interest to note, says a recent issue of the London financial journal, that a Russian organization, which evidently enjoys the patronage of the Soviet Government, is at the present moment making an announcement that remittance to Russian towns can be made through the intermediary at the rate of 133,000 roubles per £. This works out at 1,094,000 roubles for £8; consequently for the modest sum of eight Treasury notes anybody is able to become a millionaire in Russia, though the present purchasing-power of that big amount and its future value remain moot questions.

Anyhow, this valuation put officially on the Russian paper money is sufficiently enlightening to require no further comment.

It is all the more necessary to revert to the matter at present, as some of the London newspapers continue to publish such offers. The latest advertisement is a proposal to sell Denikin notes at 4s. 6d. per 10,000 roubles. Now, everybody knows that Denikin was the head of an anti-Soviet counter-revolution which failed, and that the paper money issued by this administration has lost every scrap of the value which it might have possessed at one time, and is not likely to improve in that respect.

Even the present *de facto* Government of Russia or any of its present successors when undertaking the reconstruction of the finances of the country will not be in a position to acknowledge any of the numerous note issues made by generals, admirals or others who failed in their attempts to assume power over the country.

There is an interesting precedent worth while recalling. The American dollar now is quoted at a very respectable premium over its nominal equivalent in sterling. Nevertheless, there are many millions of American notes which are worthless, viz., those issued by the Southern States forming the Confederation. These tried to secede from the Union. When they were defeated their notes became scraps of paper which the victor refused to acknowledge. Surely no other fate awaits these Denikin notes!

Surprise has been created by the report that the famous composer and pianist Moszkowski is living in an obscure suburb of Paris ill and almost penniless. He said to have lost all his wealth in Polish securities.

THE HAVOC AT OPPAU.
AN EYE-WITNESS'S STORY.

Writing from Mannheim, on September 2nd, a special correspondent of *The Times*, says:—The greater part of the village of Oppau, which had a population of about 5,000, has the appearance of having suffered a night bombardment or a stiff bomb attack. About 75 per cent. of the houses are either in ruins or are so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable. Heaps of bricks lie about the streets with odds and ends of household goods showing among them. There is hardly a family that has not lost someone, and sad scenes have been witnessed by the rescue parties. Women pathetically looking for children, workmen returning to find their homes blown to pieces and relations dead or in hospital. The church of Oppau stood the shock. The houses adjoining were blown to brickdust, and in the tragic by-ways of the village are countless and roofless houses, with furniture and bedsteads sticking out of the heaps of plaster, bricks, and roofing.

The people who were near enough to experience the full force of the explosion are suffering too much from its effects to give any connected story. But the scene of the explosion tells its own tale. Where the silo and the storehouse stood is a deep crater about 300ft. wide and 40ft. deep. It is slowly filling with water. There is no sign of the building, but close to it are some twisted iron girders. Over the whole site of the factory and over the whole district is a thick grey dust. The air is still charged with it and with the fumes of ammonia. The complicated system of pipes, tubes, and reports that connected the various processes is in shattered tangled masses. Nevertheless some parts of the factory are still standing and will probably be capable of being rebuilt. The directorate in Ludwigshafen is optimistic enough to be already talking of the steps it intends to take for restoring the undertaking. It hopes to have the factory working again in about six months.

At present, however, it looks almost as though there is clearing work to last for weeks before any reconstruction can be thought of. The recovery of the dead goes on as the houses are cleared and explored. One of the sad features of the accident is the number of children killed; another is the number of persons blinded. It is reported here to-day that 40 cases of blindness from the explosion have been sent to the clinic at Heidelberg.

The most lucid account I have been able to get of the actual explosion is given by a workman who was going into Oppau from the north. He was hastening along, being late, when he saw a high column of flame shoot up into the sky. It was almost instantaneously followed by a detonation which knocked him down. There was an interval—he was not sure of the duration, but put it at two or three seconds—then a second report followed far more violent than the first. Then there was a silence. A great fog of dust and fumes spread over the works and village. The trees had been blown bare of leaves. Large pieces of masonry and machinery, including a shaft with two transmission wheels, lay in the open fields.

At a rough estimate the monetary losses occasioned by the explosion to houses, buildings, and factories as far as Heidelberg and Darmstadt are reckoned at 15,000,000 marks (about £40,000). The works at Oppau were insured in the Bavarian State Fire Insurance. The stock was insured with a number of private companies for 138,000,000 marks (about £34,500,000) on a contract running till 1923. Twenty per cent. of this was effected with the combine itself, so that only 80 per cent. will fall on the insurance company.

The insurance, however, was effected when the mark stood at a very different figure, and the value of the factory and stock has undoubtedly risen considerably since then. On a basis of to-day's value of the mark it is believed that not more than 50 per cent. is covered by insurance.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES
"AT HOME."

We are not surprised, says the *Empire Mail*, that the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons as regards the salaries being paid in some of the Government Departments, has created a mild sensation in Parliament and in the country. The revelations are amazing, particularly in connection with the Ministry of Transport. The heavily taxed business man and manufacturer, who during the present depression finds it exceedingly difficult to meet the demands made upon him by the revenue authorities, may be excused if he reads the list of officials with high sounding titles in this mushroom department, and notes their correspondingly high salaries, with keen resentment. There is a Secretary and Solicitor (£24,250 a year), a Principal Assistant Secretary (£19,950 to £23,950), and an Assistant Secretary (£19,950 to £21,950). There is a Director General in the Ministry's Development and Civil Engineering Department (£23,070 plus £292 naval retired pay). There is a Deputy Director General of Civil Engineering (£25,500). There are two Chief Civil Engineers and two Civil Engineers. There is a Director of Plants and an Assistant. These are only a few of the army of highly-paid officials which Sir Eric Geddes has gathered around him, whose total salaries reach the enormous sum of £202,800 per annum. Surely it is a little amusing that a Minister to prodigal in the expenses of his own Department should have been chosen as the Chairman of the Business Committee charged with devising plans for economy.

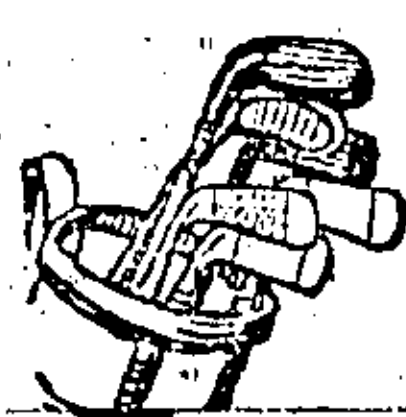
YAMOUS COMPOSER PENNILESS.

Surprise has been created by the report that the famous composer and pianist Moszkowski is living in an obscure suburb of Paris ill and almost penniless. He said to have lost all his wealth in Polish securities.

BOTTLED IN
ENGLANDRoss's
"R" BRAND
PILSENER
BEER

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SAUCE isLea & Perrins' SAUCE
The ORIGINAL Worcestershire.When you hear a man
state that the demand forJOHNNIE
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quality to be maintained,
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has always been, and always will be,
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20,000 DOCTORS

are recommending

PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

It yields a delicious beverage containing ALL
the constituents able to support Life.

FROCKS IN FICTION.

HOW MEN ENDEAVOUR TO DRESS
WOMEN.

The nice woman taking an interest in her clothes may smilingly excuse herself, writes Rowland Grey in the *Daily Telegraph*. She is only following the example of a galaxy of men of genius. Witty, wise Jane Austen was wrong for once when she vowed that "man only can be aware of the insensibility of men to the new dress," for if this were true why do our most brilliant male novelists deal with such elaboration with the haberdashery of their heroines? Not merely do they "love that beauty should go beautifully," but they underline the fact that the art of dress is a fine art. They are clever enough to know that many a plain adept in the pretty science learns thereby to charm.

By a most quaint paradox they beat the woman novelist hollow upon her own ground. There have been plenty of Scott and Dickens balls where hundreds of dancers wore costumes fully described by the famous man milliners. Austen reticence would make a ball with such a condition impossible. There was one at the George Eliot centenary, but being a bad dresser herself she was not a startling success in creating the frocks that never wear out.

Sir Walter Scott was fascinated by feminine finery in the age of velvet and bright steel. Dr. Vernon's cavalier hat, her lace, habit, and long habit are enchanting. The lovely Jewess was the cynosure of all eyes at the tournament at Ashby. She wore a yellow silk turban with an "aggraff" of plumes caught by a diamond buckle. Her purple "samarre" was a miracle of embroidered flowers. Golden and pearl clasps fastened her "vest" from throat to waist. "With delicate discretion," only the three top were left open to display a magnificent necklace. Christian damsels vainly sought to hide their envy by "scoffs and jeers."

Lord Beaconsfield's lately issued love-letters to grandmothers make it amusing to perceive how keenly he felt the importance of being earnest in all matters of fashion. His taste, alas! was not his strong point, as might be expected of a Premier who walked down Piccadilly in pea-green trousers. At a smart croquet party in "Lothair" there is a sumptuous mention of "half-veiled and half-revealed under-vestment, scarlet and silver or blue and gold." At an al fresco lunch "no language can describe the fascinating costume of Madame Phoebe and her glittering sister." It was, however, when yachting that these gorgeous beings surpassed themselves. "Maritime costumes which were absolutely bewitching, wondrous jackets with loops of pearl (?) girdles defended by dirks with handles of turquoise tilted hats that, while they screened their long eyelashes from the sun, screened the long braids of never-ending hair." Reviewers fell back and nail upon them asking exactly how hair could be unending. "Lothair," too, an eminent jeweller tells his duchesses to wear their pearls at breakfast and to "put them on a sunny bank in a west wind for hours" to regain their pink tinge. If Lord Beaconsfield had indeed such a passion for gems he might have made his mark in the trade.

His ladies were clad like war profiteers. Those of Lord Lytton wobbled between over-dressing and a mawkish mock simplicity, tending to mauls in chilly moments. "His dandy 'Pelham' relates how in the boudoir of a fading French belle he found a 'nightcap' with a raw real cutlet sewn to restore a lost complexion. In his dull 'Coming Race,' the 'Gy' or girl ruled the roost. She was, however, obliged to wear red if a bachelor maid, grey if she were looking about for a mate, purple when she had chosen, purple and orange if she married on the easy three-year system of her country, light blue if divorced or a widow wanting a new husband. The 'Gy' bought her political privileges dearly with such odious restrictions.

DICKENS'S WOMEN.

Despite his own dazzling waistcoats and button-holes of red camellias, Dickens was far from ignorant how a woman should be turned out. Kate Nickleby would be no dowd at the theatre to-night in her black silk with a "tucker" of real lace and short sleeves showing round arms. Her silk stockings are not forgotten, for Dickens was quite unlike the "bus conductor" who lamented, "Anoles ain't no treat to me." He never passed a neat pair without a note of admiration. Arabella won her Winkle by the help of "a particularly nice pair of boots with fur round the top," and was married in a rich lilac silk pelisse with a Chantilly fall. Comic Dickens folk rightly dress comically. The Infant Phenomenon star of the Crumple Company walks out in a crumpled pink gauze and all flourishes and the abominable pantalettes then concealing the legs of every dapper. He is bitter in his sarcasm as to the Honourable Mrs. Skewton, mother-in-law to Mr. Dombey, with her "travelling robe braided like an old baby's," and her bare back. Balzac could not have told better what came of it. "Cleopatra was arrayed in full dress, with the diamonds, rouge, curls, teeth, and other juvenility all complete, but Paralysis was not to be deceived; it had known her for the object of its errand, and struck her at her glass where she lay like a horrible old doll."

Dickens, however, was excelled by Thackeray and Meredith, who may justly be called the Worth and Paquin of romancers. No one ever sauntered up Fancy Street better turned out than Becky Sharp. When she was poor she was smart by cajoling her friends into giving her presents; when she was living in the best society on "nothing a year" she reduced her rivals to despair. There was chic in every line of the brief scanty skirt of her Waterloo days, and on reaching Brussels she at once appeared "in the prettiest and tightest of riding habits." She was in pink at the historic ball of the Duchess of Richmond, where she "vowed she must send her corsette

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WHEN YOUR HEAD IS DULL
AND HEAVY

your tongue furred, your bowels constive, and you rise in the morning tired, with no relish for breakfast, and dreading your work, when you are racked with pains in the head, chest, back, stomach—all over, when you feel "done-up," and "fit-for-nothing," have no appetite, no energy, no interest or ambition—your stomach and liver are out of order. They need help and need it soon. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the well-proved herbal remedy, will give just the help your stomach and liver need.

Whether your trouble is due to the weather or overwork, anxiety, or error in diet, Mother Seigel's Syrup will speedily put you right. It will clear your head, renew your appetite, regulate your bowels, make food nourish you, and give you new strength, new energy, new life.

If you suffer from digestive disorders—from pains after eating, flatulence, acidity, headache, biliousness or constipation—why not give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial? It is a simple matter to take 15 to 30 drops in a wineglassful of water after eating, yet in just this simple way thousands have put behind them all the miseries which arise from a disordered state of the digestive organs.

Indeed, you will find Mother Seigel's Syrup in half the homes you enter. It is used by people in shops and offices, whose digestive systems are sorely tried by the conditions under which they work. It is used by men and women whose livers are prone to become sluggish through sedentary occupations, by workers on farms and fields, exposed to all weathers; and by mothers so often tempted to rush their meals.

For fifty years, in fact, Mother Seigel's Syrup has been the friend of all sorts and conditions of men and women, and its praises are sounded the loudest by people who have had longest experience of its value in correcting stomach and liver troubles.

Why is Mother Seigel's Syrup so successful, you may ask, in banishing and preventing digestive disorders? The explanation is simple and is known to most people already. Mother Seigel's Syrup contains medicinal extracts of more than ten different roots, herbs and leaves which, in combination, possess in a remarkable degree the power of toning and strengthening the stomach and regulating the action of the liver and bowels.

This is the secret of its great success—its fifty years' solid reputation. It banishes and prevents stomach and liver troubles in a natural way and helps to keep you well. If you have any digestive disorder—any disturbance of the stomach or sluggishness of the liver—take Mother Seigel's Syrup for a while and you will be delighted with the result. The Syrup is sold also in Tablet form. R229.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS
LOCAL NEWS

the Paper to send Home

to poor eclipsed Amelia. Pink was a colour. She wore a dress of that colour, and she was a climber, and received Lord Steyne in another, "fresh and rustling," in her triumph. It offered more than a glimpse of "the prettiest little foot, in the prettiest little shoe, in the finest stocking in the world." She went to Court in ancient brocades and laces literally stolen from the good Lady Jane she outshone. The minx, Blanche Amory, who flirted with Penderennis, did not go to school in Paris for nothing. For a dusty Derby Day she donned "a shot dove-coloured silk dress, with a white parasol lined with pink, and the prettiest dove-coloured boots." Blanche was a trifle passe, and knew the value of a rosy reflection. Radiant Beatrice Edmond wears red stockings with silver clox, and "the wonderful little shoes with tall red heels."

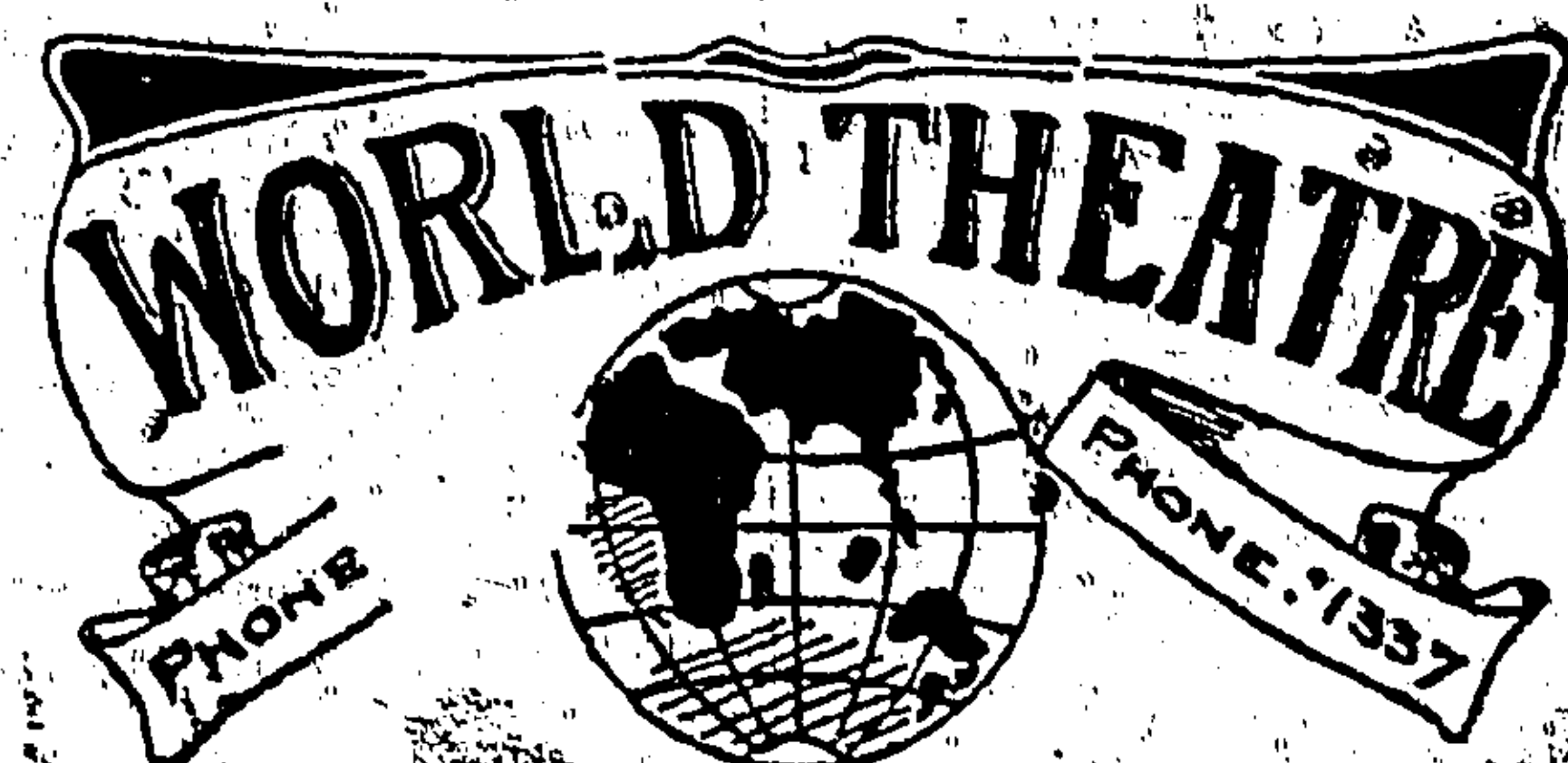
LACE AND OCQUETRY.

The foolish who make boast of being unable to read Meredith's sparkling difficult novels lose sight of numerous enviable wardrobe. The "dainty rogue," Clara Middleton, is enchanting in a "billowy" dinner frock of sky blue, trimmed with gauze de Chambrey to match. The watchword of Meredith is suitability. His ladies can invariably enjoy their consciousness their clothes are right. It is the Countess de Saldar, sister to Evan Harrington, who is adroitest over the nicest ramifications of etiquette. She takes the sound advice of John Oliver Hobbes. "Wear as much lace as you can; it makes old women look sublime and young ones ethereal."

Space lacks, alas, to touch on a tithe of the toilets invented by living novelists. Yet two cannot be ignored, because certainly one, possibly both, are already classics. Mr. Thomas Hardy grapples with vexed problems with the strength of a giant, yet with a Shakespearean realization of the importance of "trifles light as air." We know much of what handsome Bathsheba wore "Far from the Madding Crowd." Sweet Annie Garland, adored of "The Trumpet-Major," doubtless looked a dear when she saw King George at Weymouth before Trafalgar. She had on "her celebrated light blue silk pelisse," a leghorn hat with blue ribbons, and a fine white muslin with "excellent" Honiton lace. Everyone wore it when the wretched makers toiled for a mere pittance.

As to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, he is terribly at ease in dressing rooms. He introduces one damsel on a hot May afternoon at Simla, saying crossly to her pal, "I've run the string so, I've run it so, and I can't make the fulness come right on this hateful ball bodice." Poor dear Mamma pays for her pride with the twenty-four inch waist Minnie produces for her by main force, and her escort unkindly reflects, "Ugh, how that hump catches her under the arms. No wonder Captain Gadsby preferred Minnie of the red hair, ideally gowned in a 'peach coloured muslin' thing."

Enough has been said to prove that if dress makes such an appeal to men of brains, it is unjust to blame women for imitating them. We grow intimate with heroines when we know how they look, and how can we enjoy a book without intimacy with the people in it!

Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace.
Entirely Under British Management.

TO-NIGHT 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT

CLARA KIMBALE
YOUNG

IN THE

"FOOLISH VIRGIN"

By Thomas Dixon

Author of "The Birth of a Nation"

A PICTURE FOR EVERY GIRL WHO EXPECTS TO MARRY
and FOR THE MAN WHO IS TO MARRY HER.

Latest Topical Budget and Comedies.

Booking at Messrs. MEHTA & Co. (Tel. 951)

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NATIONAL PLAN TO BENEFIT
THE GROWTH & CONDITION OF THE HAIR

Unique offer to Men and Women whose Hair is Weak or Impoverished.

1,000,000 "HARLENE" HAIR HEALTH OUTFITS FREE.

"HARLENE" MAKES ALL THE
DIFFERENCE.

NOW that the severely trying days of war are over, men and women everywhere have the opportunity to give that time and attention necessary to the proper care of their general health, not the least important phase of which is the care of the hair.

If you are worried about the condition of your hair, if it is weak, impoverished, falling out, or affected with scurf, dandruff, or over-greasiness, do as millions of others have done, and try "Harlene Hair-Drill."

From to-day onwards there is to be distributed one million hair-health outfits free of all cost—each parcel to contain a complete outfit for the care of the hair.

Every man and woman can have this priceless treasure of beautiful hair. If he or she will only devote two minutes a day to the use of the wonderfully successful "Harlene Hair-Drill." To-day, too, you can prove the truth of this statement without fee or obligation.

SIMPLE METHOD
SECURES HAIR-
HEALTH.

The whole process takes no more than two minutes a day, and is enthusiastically praised by a host of "Harlene Hair-Drill" devotees for the marvellously refreshing and rejuvenating feeling this every-morning toilet exercise gives before facing the day's work.

A USEFUL AND WELCOME FREE GIFT.

You, as one of the Nation's workers, can secure one of these hair-health parcels at once by simply pasting the coupon below, together with your name and address, and 6 annas in stamps, to cover cost of postage and packing of the parcel.

By return you will receive this Four-Fold Gift—

1. A trial bottle of "Harlene," the ideal liquid food and natural growth-promoting tonic for the hair.
2. A packet of the unrivalled "Cremor" Shampoo—the finest, purest and most soothing hair and scalp cleanser, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
3. A bottle of "Auron" Brilliantine, which gives the final touch of beauty to the hair, and is most beneficial to those whose scalp is "dry."
4. A copy of the newly-published "Hair-Drill Manual"—the most authoritative and clearly written treatise on the toilet ever produced.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

IRRITATING LICENSING RESTRICTIONS IN THE WEST END.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON'S STORY OF THE WAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, October 8th.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Sir William Robertson's autobiography "From Private to Field-Marshal," published this week, has met with an exceedingly kind reception from the critics in the Press. Unlike some other books on military matters written by eminent men of action in the last few years, it contains nothing of jealousy, slander, or complaining respecting his colleagues. It is a fascinating book, tracing the life of a brilliant soldier from the day that he joined the 18th (Queen's) Lancers till he filled the position of Chief of the Imperial General Staff, at the War Office during fearful years in the course of the greatest war in history.

Those who like to imagine how a really big man feels as he climbs stage by stage up the ladder of success to giddy heights will note the curious fact which Sir William records that when, in 1879, he was promoted full corporal after two years' service he derived more satisfaction from this first step in rank than from any subsequent one. No doubt it is the old story, that most of us can confirm from experience, that one's earliest emotions, whether of pleasure or pain, make the most enduring impression.

THE POLITICIANS IN WAR-TIME.

The average reader will, however, turn first to the portion of Sir William Robertson's book which deals with the war. On this point all I can find space to say by way of comment is that he proves that our military blunders and troubles all through 1915 were due to the interference of distinguished politicians. They all imagined that Great Britain could only be saved by means of some wonderful political stratagem. The courage of the nation and of Britons overseas who rallied to the flag was, they were convinced, unequal to the task. Hence the meddling that caused so much mischief. Hence, also, the furious attacks on Lord Kitchener, for whom Sir William has nothing but praise.

The entirely vicious policy referred to was stopped when the author of this story took up his duties in Whitehall; indeed, he made it a condition of his acceptance of the office that he should be free from political interference. Another curious fact that emerges is that the appointment of a Generalissimo, embodying the idea of unity of command, was opposed by all the political heads, with the possible exception of Mr. Clemenceau, until the disasters of 1918.

MARIE TEMPEST MARRIED.

Readers on your side who have pleasant recollections of Miss Marie Tempest will have learned with interest that she was married at Sydney to Mr. W. Graham Brown, the ceremony being performed by the Registrar General of New South Wales. After her long tour abroad, visiting Africa, India, Burma, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, the Philippines, and Australasia, the popular actress is now returning to this country, and will appear in due course at a West End theatre. The announcement is featured in the newspapers, in connection with the brief announcement of her marriage, cabled from Australia.

A CHINESE FANTASY.

We are seldom for long without a play in which something with a reference to China does not appear in one way or another. The Playwrights' Theatre, which has made its home at the Apollo Theatre, opened a new season this week with some experimental "fantasies," and selected a Chinese story for the first play. There is nothing serious about it; the public are entertained to wonderful scenes of the mysterious (and impossible) China which exists only on the stage.

There is a Princess who has an incurable habit of marrying her Ministers of State, and when she tires of them, as usually happens in two or three days, they are executed. Her lovers who lose their hearts to her also speedily lose their heads. But it is very amusing nonsense, and warrants its title, "The Bluebird Touch." Miss Iris Hoey is the incontinent Princess, and Mr. Hanray fills the part of the Chinese Emperor with humor and success.

THE BOO CRUSADE.

These references to things theatrical suggest a further reference to the mental worries of theatrical managers in London just now on account of the disturbances which are so frequent in nearly all the West End houses. A row may be expected at almost any performance, and it comes from the gallery. This is especially noticeable on first nights. For a long time past hardly any new play has been produced without a disturbance on the part of the "gods." Some managers talk about the existence of a conspiracy; but it would be exceedingly difficult to produce evidence in support of their opinion in this respect. It would be much easier to strengthen the suspicion that, on the other hand, there is organized applause for new plays.

Things have got to such a pass that the suggestion is made to close the gallery on first nights; and it is known that managers have offered the "Gallery First Nighters' Club" free tickets for distribution among their members so as to keep out the opposition. But this offer has been refused, the Club considering that they have a right to boo whenever a play fails to please them, and they certainly decline to forfeit their independence.

My personal opinion is that the boo crusade is the outcome of a public feeling against the shoddy stuff that has been put upon the London stage for a long time past. It is an inalienable right of theatre-goers to express dissent or approval of the fare provided. They are entitled to do this so long as they do not interrupt, but reserve their demonstration till the end. The ultimate result of what is happening, and causing managers sleepless nights, will be a raising of the standard of plays and also of acting—and both are wanted!

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WORK OR MAINTENANCE? VIEWS OF LABOUR LEADERS.

Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., were among the speakers at a conference of representatives of 600 Labour organisations in Northumberland and Durham, held at the Palace Theatre, Newcastle, recently. A resolution on unemployment was passed urging the Government to stimulate production by means of Government orders for staple commodities, which should be disposed of by the Government when necessary on credit terms. Schemes of national work of social utility, grants to local authorities, and adequate provision for maintenance of unemployed were also advocated.

Mr. Clynes said that if the Government would give the orders to the men of brain and muscle and ability we could overcome the enemy of hunger and disease, and achieve a victory over poverty, distress, and all that arose from unemployment. To spend a hundred and five millions in relief was not the way to solve the problem of unemployment. The man who could work and was idle and in receipt of other people's money was a triple waste; he wasted the wealth of those who worked, he wasted his own self-respect, and he was a waste to the nation. Mr. Clynes prophesied that the next election would see Labour more firmly entrenched in power. Their recent successes were surprising in view of their handicaps.

Mr. Henderson, moving the resolution regarding unemployment, said the Prime Minister asked why he was attacked. It was not difficult to find an answer. He was attacked because he was head of the most reactionary Government they had known for twenty years. The Coalition was not representative of the best, but of all that was bad in both parties. It was a Government which by its works had demonstrated it was out to thwart the real progress of democracy. Of all the counts in the indictment that could be preferred against Coalition the most condemning and the most striking example of ineptitude was its attitude towards unemployment. The latest figures showed one and a half millions of unemployed and nearly half a million making short time, and nearly 300,000 of them had absolutely exhausted their insurance benefit. Never had a Government been so warned of the approach of the present situation. It was a libel to say that the Labour party wanted to exploit the unemployed for political purposes. If money could be spent in Ireland, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and other places, there ought to be money to meet the needs of the great reserve of the industrial army. The policy of leaving the responsibility to local authorities would not do; it rested on the Government to provide work, and if they could not they should provide the money which was absolutely essential for decent maintenance.

DRUNKENNESS IN SCOTLAND.

The annual report of the Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland shows that the number of arrests for drunkenness was 17,857, in excess over last year.

LICENSING NOTES.

A great deal of irritation is felt at the decision of the Chairman of the Licensing Bench in the West End to order the closing of licensed houses after 10.30 p.m., so far as alcoholic drinks are concerned. The meaning of this edict is that nobody can have a bottle of wine or a whisky and soda with supper after the theatre. There is more than a suspicion that the Pussfoot fraternity are behind this latest move to interfere with the perfectly legitimate liberty of the subject. The proposed restriction will not be tolerated goes without saying; people, however long-suffering over the imposition of war-time restrictions (of which under "Dona" licensing hours was one), will not submit for ever to this kind of petty tyranny.

It has been well said that at the conclusion of every great war there has been a curtailment of personal liberty—or, at all events, an attempt in that direction. We have had plenty of experience of this since the Armistice, including the rules and regulations affecting the sale of alcohol. In war-time personal liberty is sacrificed as a means to the main end—the defeat of the enemy abroad; and it is just this relaxation of privileges that are the right of the masses of the people which gives the extremists of every description their chance.

GAIETY IN THE WEST END.

In spite of efforts to make London a dull place and damp down the gaiety which has always been a feature of the West End in normal times, efforts are being made to arrange full programmes of pleasure this winter. The leading hotels and restaurants have elaborate plans to attract well-dressed folk to their dining-halls and ball-rooms. The chief attraction is beautiful music. On one night this week over 800 guests were to be seen dining at the Savoy Hotel, and later on the magnificent ball-room was crowded with dancers. Practically all the fashionable hotels have a couple of long nights for dancing each week now. A new note at these gatherings all over the West End is the engagement of professional dancers, who give exhibitions and also enable any lady or gentleman whose partner is a non-dancer to take the floor.

Another development which would claim the attention of the student of manners in these days is the tendency to insist upon correctness in dress. The rules with regard to what men wore of an evening were very considerably relaxed during the war. Now, where ladies are among the company it is considered bad form for a man to appear in a dinner-jacket, which was deservedly popular, because it was comfortable. Full evening dress, with the conventional swallow-tail coat and white waistcoat—the rule, though American visitors are apt to ignore it—

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